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13 March 1962

MEMORANDUM FOR : Chief, Development Branch, DPD

SUBJECT : Design Safety Factor for Runway

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- At the request of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I have recomputed the recommended runway length based on the latest engine performance estimates. Other factors remaining the same, the decrease from 32,500 to 30,000 pounds uninstalled thrust per engine, when corrected for installation and placed in the take-off distance equation, results in 1.08 times the roll given in IAC report SP-237. Accordingly, it will require a runway of 11,220 feet to provide a safety factor of 1.2 on a 99° day at a TOW of 117,000 pounds or a factor of 1.15 on a 99° day at a TOW of 119,000 pounds. Weight increases, if any, evolving through development processes are not known, but should be taken into consideration if they exist.
- 2. The figures contained herein should permit taking off with a fully loaded aircraft on a year-round, all-weather basis, without runway length as a limiting factor. This memorandum pertains to the A-12 aircraft only.

Lt. Colonel USAF

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MEMORANDEM FOR : Chief, Development Branch, DFD-DD/P

SUBLECT

t Design Safety Factor for Rupsay

l. Current Air Force design criteria as outlined in AFM 66-4, "Standard Installation Facilities Requirements", provide for the following mafety factors in runnay length, based on flight manual take-off rolls and annual average maximum temperatures:

## Type Alrereft

## Rupay Leagth Safety Pastor

Fighter-Interceptor, Fighter-Bosber and Light Bosber

1.75

**Hedium Busher** 

lels, sin. Length of remay - 9,000 ft.

Housey Boudour

l.f, min. Length of russay - 10,000 ft.

Pilot Training

منه

Slush or puddled water on runny adds approximately 27 percent to the tele-off roll.

2. Let report SP-237, Accodynamic Status Report No. 2 (Porformance), dated 1 January 1961, provides information for predicting take-off rolls and antety factors for 4,500 feet field elevation, 8,654 feet runsay length and a take-off gross weight of 117,000 pounds. The annual average maximum temperature for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ based on a survey by the DFD Weather Staff is 80°7, resulting in a take-off roll of \$,100 feet and a runsay length safety factor of 1,0%. To must minimum Air Force safety standards, if the A-12 is to be considered in the medium bomber class ( a reasonable assumption), the runsay would have to be 9,320 feet long, If the A-12 is considered as any other type, the runsay plangth requirements will be increased accordingly.

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3. During the months of June, July and August the average maximum temperature at \_\_\_\_\_\_ is 99°F. The take-off roll under similar conditions as above is 8,690 feet, which is in excess of the length of the present runsay. A runway 10,000 feet long would be required to provide a 1.15 safety factor during this period.

4. The TOOM of 117,000 pounds shown in SP-237 is based on total engine weight of 11,514 pounds. If there is an increases in TOOM as a result of recent increases in predicted engine weight, further increases in take-off rell will occur.

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6. It is considered that such of the performance testing will require take-off at maximum gross weight to insure validity. The availability of an adequate safe runney is essential to conduct of test operations. The present runney does not meet minimum Air Force eafety requirements and on critical days will not even be adequate for the take-off roll. In the event of an aircraft accident wherein inadequate runsay length could possibly be a contributing factor, such inadequaty will understoodly be brought out and attributed to supervisory error. It is therefore recommended that the present runsay be extended to a minimum length of 10,400 feet. This will provide a safety factor of 1.2 on a 99°F day and eliminate restrictions on test operations at a TOW of 117,000 pounds. It will also provide a safety factor of 1.24 on an 60°F day at 119,000 pounds or a eafety factor of 1.15 on a 97°F day at 119,000 pounds. The 119,000 pounds TOW is quoted to account for increases in predicted engine weight.

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MacColonel USAF

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